

GEN. BLAIR ON THE RADICALS.

General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, was one of the founders of the so-called "Republican" party, and acted a prominent part in bringing out Gen. Fremont as the first candidate of that party for President, in 1856. He was frequently elected to Congress, as the nominee of that organization and was universally regarded as one of its most able and influential leaders. He was the bosom friend of the late President, and it was through his influence that Gen. Schofield was retained in command in Missouri, despite the plotting of the radicals for his removal. He was, also, one of Sherman's bravest and most skilful generals, having greatly distinguished himself during the campaigns of that officer. But Gen. Blair finds it impossible to continue his connection with the "Republican" party. He cannot stand Negro Suffrage and the other modern heresies of that organization. Hence, like an honest man, he has dissolved his former relations with that party, and is now actively engaged in canvassing for the conservative Democracy. From a recent speech delivered by the General, we quote the following palpable hits:

"It is thrown up to us that the present is a rebel Democratic movement. The name does not scare me. I have fought side by side with Democrats during the last four years, and would rather keep company with them than with those who were rebels at first and turned radicals afterwards because the emoluments of office lay in that direction."

A PRESUMPTUOUS FELLOW.

The redoubtable Chairman of the Abolition State Committee has published what he styles a "Congratulatory Address," in which he takes occasion to say some truculent things in regard to those persons who "opposed the war." Who is he that thus arrogates to himself the right to sit as a "Judge in Israel?" Is he not the same John Cessna who acted with the Democratic party for two years after the war commenced? Is he not the identical fellow who received office at the hands of that party, at the same time that it passed resolutions in opposition to the war? Is he not the very man who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, at the time Judge Woodward was nominated and when Vallandigham was the nominee in Ohio? Is he not the same John Cessna who as late as 1862, made speeches from the same stump with O. E. Shannon and B. F. Meyers, in favor of the same ticket advocated by the latter, and who in August of that year, declared, in the Court House, in Bedford, that "the emancipation could not be successful until the Emancipation Proclamation would be revoked?" At any rate, what more did he do, even after he became an Abolitionist, to further the prosecution of the war, than a thousand other men in the county, opposed to him in politics? Did he shoulder a musket and march against the rebels of whom he speaks with such awful savageness? Did he send a son, or any one near and dear to him, to fight for the flag about which he prates so much? Why, he did not even put a representative recruit into the service, thinking that the bounty fund, to which he contributed a few hundred dollars, but the principal part of which the taxable citizens of Bedford borough are now paying, would save him from the draft. Let this presumptuous fellow examine his own record in regard to the war, and if he has any respect for himself, he will hold his peace about other people who opposed it, or failed to do their full share in its prosecution.

An outrageous election fraud has been perpetrated in Philadelphia, by which the Democratic candidate for City Commissioner has been cheated out of his certificate of election. Even the Abolition papers of Philadelphia, are, for very shame, constrained to denounce it. It is of a piece with the same devilry which was so successfully played off in this legislative district last year. What have the Abolition papers in this neck of the woods to say in regard to it? Do they intend, by their silence, to keep their readers in the dark about this last act of villany perpetrated by tricksters in their party?

LORD PALMERSTON, the Prime Minister in the British Cabinet, died on the 18th of October, aged 81 years. He was nineteen years Secretary of War, eleven years Foreign Secretary, thirteen years Home Secretary and nine years Prime Minister, making an official career of fifty two years.

"DISLOYAL" BALTIMORE.

Fifteen thousand ladies of Baltimore, have petitioned President Johnson, for clemency to JEFFERSON DAVIS. Their prayer was carried before the President, by a committee, of whom a sister of the late JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, was the spokeswoman. JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., whose loyalty has never been questioned, placed a splendid car at the disposal of the committee, in which they were conveyed to Washington. Six months ago, if any man, woman or child whispered a word in favor of mercy toward the South, it was at the peril of property and life itself. Tempora mutantur.

WILL the Franklin Repository answer us this question: Do you believe, with President Johnson, that the States which passed ordinances of secession were never out of the Union, and are in the Union now, or do you go with Thaddeus Stevens, who holds that those states are out of the Union and are no longer states, but conquered provinces, and must be governed by Congress and the Federal Executive? No dodging, Colonel.

C. M. DUNCAN, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Franklin and Adams district, has been elected by 27 majority, but we know that an effort will be made to "count him out." One of the men employed to do the work, lives in this town. Mr. Duncan is a good man, and we hope, will succeed in defeating the nefarious schemes of the tricksters who have determined to cheat him out of his seat in the Senate.

We have some scattering returns from the elections held on Tuesday, but all from Abolition sources. Judging from these we have been defeated in New York. The Democratic majority in New York city is variously stated at from 25,000 to 35,000. We have nothing definite from New Jersey, but the Abolitionists claim to have carried it by a small majority.

We are still unable to give the full official vote cast in each county, at the recent election. Why it is not published, is, perhaps, best known to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. We have it from "Republican" sources, that the majority against the Democratic ticket is about the same as last year, or about 21,000. "Getting the soldiers home," didn't do Abolitionism much good.

THERE are at present sixteen hundred and two National Banks in existence. The limit of the law authorizing these institutions, has been almost reached, but as they are not based on coin, Congress will doubtless be besieged with applications of speculators, for an extension of the limit.

It is now said by the St. Louis Westliche Post, a radical organ, that President Johnson did not say to Gov. Fletcher, that "this is the white man's country;" but that His Excellency declared that "he belongs to the white man's party." A distinction without a difference.

The last report concerning the prospective trial of Jefferson Davis, is that he will not be tried at all, no jury being obtainable in any district in which he could be charged with having committed the overt act of treason. Perhaps Garibaldi has something to do with this new discovery.

The telegraph has had Wade Hampton and James L. Orr alternately elected to the Governorship of South Carolina, every other day, for the past two weeks. It is now settled that Orr is elected by 500 majority.

We are under great obligations to our editorial brethren, for the favorable mention they have so kindly made concerning our improvements. We are compelled to forego the pleasure of copying many of them.

COL. McCLEURE, of the Franklin Repository, tells his readers, that he has been in Washington. Wonder whether he asked Andy Johnson how soon he would be ready to "resign?"

An interest in the office of the Philadelphia Age, is for sale. The establishment is in a flourishing condition.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH.—We have received the November number of this periodical devoted to "physical culture and health topics." It is an excellent work and calculated to do much good. Every family should take a journal of this kind and we recommend the "Herald of Health" as the one to take. The work is edited by R. T. Trull, M. D., and published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight St., New York City.

DEMOCRATS, TAKE YOUR COUNTRY PAPERS.—Let every Democrat support his local paper. Let him throw all the printing and advertising he can to its office. Encourage and strengthen it. Remember that the Democratic press of Pennsylvania has much to contend with. Money, power and an immense Federal patronage. Let every true Democrat who loves his principles rally to the support of the Democratic press.—Now is the time to make the effort. A gubernatorial contest of the greatest interest and gigantic importance to the people of Pennsylvania will soon be upon us. The press have a hard battle to fight. Prepare them for it. If Democrats will stick to and aid their local presses, all will be well.—Fulton Democrat.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.—Fable tells us of a kind-hearted fool, who, finding a frozen serpent, pitied it, placed it in his bosom, to warm it into life, and in return for his pains, was struck by the poisonous fang of the revived reptile. The author of this "owen true tale," must have looked down the vista of futurity and beheld a certain "Harper," one who plays on a thousand strings, (he ought to play at the end of one) taken to the embrace of the Democratic party, who ("Harper") after being nursed into strength by that organization, endeavored, reptile-like, to strike it with a tooth that—"Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."

The only difference between the two cases, is, that the man of whom fable tells, is supposed to have died, whilst the Democratic party still lives, and strange to say, some of its adherents still persist in taking this Harper to their bosom. In fact, during the last year, we harbored him in our own household, unaware, however, when we invited him across our threshold, that he had turned traitor to the party which helped to rear him, to enrich him and to give him the position which he holds in society. "Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization," (it should be Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Amalgamation) was started as a paper neutral in politics and religion. Nay, if during the first four or five years of its existence, it had any political leanings, they were all towards the Democratic party. Prior to the breaking out of the war, it was pro-slavery in its tendencies and ridiculed and caricatured Abolitionism without stint. It had then a large circulation in the South, and, of course, found it profitable to pander to the notions of its Southern readers. But, when the war broke out, and it could no longer get money from the Southern people, it gradually changed its politics (although originally professing to have none) until at last it has become as fiercely loyal as Garrison's Liberator, or the Anti-Slavery Standard. Like the dog, it has returned to its vomit and greedily bolts all the filth it once emptied upon the heads of the abolitionists. Week after week it fulminates its denunciations of the Democratic party. Issue after issue is filled with misrepresentations of the policy, and slanders of the representative men, of the Democracy. Page after page is given up to miserable political caricatures, vile enough in their character to disgrace even the leaves of the Police Gazette.

There is a large engraving, entitled "The True Defenders of the Constitution." In the foreground a huge African is lying upon his back, with a musket in his hand. In the background are some other men in a recumbent position, but whether white or black, soldiers or citizens, the dimness of outline precludes us from telling with certainty. This picture is typical of the present political predilections of this tract of pictorial. It keeps the negro in the foreground and places the white man in the rear. It gives the glory of victory in the late war, to the colored soldier, and assigns the white hero an inglorious position in the background. It advocates the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disfranchisement of white men. It would empower the white people of the South and give their property to the ignorant, depraved and thriftless negro. Such are the doctrines of this renegade sheet. Yet, Democrats buy it, subscribe for it, and circulate it. Is it any wonder that our political opponents succeed, when we thus assist them in disseminating their doctrines?

Brethren of the Democratic Press! We fail to discharge our duty to our party, and to our country, if we do not warn the public against the malignant influence of the pestiferous publications, which under the garb of neutrality, conceal the stiletto of secret enmity to the Democracy. Let us be true to our trust, and we will be able to show the publishers of Harper's Weekly, and of all similar journals, that treachery, falsehood and slander "will not pay," in this country; and in thus teaching decency to such publications, we shall do good, not merely to our own organization but to the public generally and white men in particular. What say you, friends?

HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION, by GEN. LEE.—We see it stated that Gen. Robert E. Lee is at present engaged in writing a history of the late war. Richardson, of New York City, is to be the publisher. The publisher is confined by Gen. Lee to the strict letter of the manuscript.

ANOTHER HISTORY OF OUR CIVIL WAR.—Dr. J. W. Draper, the well known writer on intellectual development in Europe, is about to publish a work entitled "A History of the American Civil War," 3 vols., 8vo.

"WANDERINGS OVER BIBLE LANDS AND SEAS," by the author of the "Schonberg Gotta Family," will soon be published.

Correspondence.

ORIGIN OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

About the year 1626, in a town of France, called Chantillon, there existed a humble, rural pastor. It happened that during his ministry, a serious case of distress came under his notice. The good man recommended, from the pulpit, to the charity of his congregation, a poor family in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of divineservice, moved by his appeal, numbers went forth to assist the distressed ones. Some brought bread, others meat, others, again, vegetables. After vespers, or evening service, the pastor himself proceeded to the home of poverty; and, on his way, met a crowd of his parishioners returning from the scene of misery. When he arrived at the abode of distress, "Behold," said he, "an abundant supply of everything for your poor family. But there is no order or judgment displayed, in all this profusion of charity. The most of these provisions will spoil, and the poor people, the objects of this benevolence, will be as badly off as ever." The happy thought then occurred to him to form a charitable society, whose members should be specially trained to manage the interests of the poor, in a judicious, economical way. Pious ladies of the first families in the land, soon offered their valuable services, and went to work, according to a rule drawn up by this man of God and approved of by the spiritual authorities. This was "the rustic seed," the germ of that charitable association of world-wide fame, styled "THE SISTERS OF CHARITY," whose signal services, during our late civil war, they were all towards the Democratic party. Prior to the breaking out of the war, it was pro-slavery in its tendencies and ridiculed and caricatured Abolitionism without stint. It had then a large circulation in the South, and, of course, found it profitable to pander to the notions of its Southern readers. But, when the war broke out, and it could no longer get money from the Southern people, it gradually changed its politics (although originally professing to have none) until at last it has become as fiercely loyal as Garrison's Liberator, or the Anti-Slavery Standard. Like the dog, it has returned to its vomit and greedily bolts all the filth it once emptied upon the heads of the abolitionists. Week after week it fulminates its denunciations of the Democratic party. Issue after issue is filled with misrepresentations of the policy, and slanders of the representative men, of the Democracy. Page after page is given up to miserable political caricatures, vile enough in their character to disgrace even the leaves of the Police Gazette.

There is a large engraving, entitled "The True Defenders of the Constitution." In the foreground a huge African is lying upon his back, with a musket in his hand. In the background are some other men in a recumbent position, but whether white or black, soldiers or citizens, the dimness of outline precludes us from telling with certainty. This picture is typical of the present political predilections of this tract of pictorial. It keeps the negro in the foreground and places the white man in the rear. It gives the glory of victory in the late war, to the colored soldier, and assigns the white hero an inglorious position in the background. It advocates the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disfranchisement of white men. It would empower the white people of the South and give their property to the ignorant, depraved and thriftless negro. Such are the doctrines of this renegade sheet. Yet, Democrats buy it, subscribe for it, and circulate it. Is it any wonder that our political opponents succeed, when we thus assist them in disseminating their doctrines?

Brethren of the Democratic Press! We fail to discharge our duty to our party, and to our country, if we do not warn the public against the malignant influence of the pestiferous publications, which under the garb of neutrality, conceal the stiletto of secret enmity to the Democracy. Let us be true to our trust, and we will be able to show the publishers of Harper's Weekly, and of all similar journals, that treachery, falsehood and slander "will not pay," in this country; and in thus teaching decency to such publications, we shall do good, not merely to our own organization but to the public generally and white men in particular. What say you, friends?

HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION, by GEN. LEE.—We see it stated that Gen. Robert E. Lee is at present engaged in writing a history of the late war. Richardson, of New York City, is to be the publisher. The publisher is confined by Gen. Lee to the strict letter of the manuscript.

ANOTHER HISTORY OF OUR CIVIL WAR.—Dr. J. W. Draper, the well known writer on intellectual development in Europe, is about to publish a work entitled "A History of the American Civil War," 3 vols., 8vo.

"WANDERINGS OVER BIBLE LANDS AND SEAS," by the author of the "Schonberg Gotta Family," will soon be published.

prove penmanship in our common schools more than one hundred per cent. All will then copy after the same models, and form much the same style of writing, and the writing of one can be as easily read as that of another.

In most of our districts, Ellsworth's System of Penmanship is now adopted, and arrangements are made to use his books. It is to be hoped that directors and teachers will see to it that they are exclusively used. It is also to be hoped that parents will co-operate with directors and teachers in carrying out this much needed reform.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Sup't.

SECRET HISTORY.

When the money came from elect Mr. Lincoln—Contractors Levied upon for his Electioneering Fund—The Amount of the Money—How it was Expended with the Patronage Received.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the full testimony in the case of Col. J. C. Crane, an inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, who was tried by court martial, in July last, upon numerous charges of dishonesty in office. The fifth was as follows: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—"In this that Col. John C. Crane, Inspector, &c., having been duly assigned, &c., did write, cause to be written, issued and sent, and caused to be issued and sent, to Wm. Semple, A. B. Semple and others, whose names are unknown, the said Wm. Semple and others being engaged in furnishing supplies for the use of said military railroads, a circular and letter, a portion of which are annexed, &c., the tenor following: 'We are the election in every State upon the possibility of a doubt, not only does it require the patriotic efforts of every man, but it also requires money for campaigning purposes. It is expected that you that have received the liberal patronage of the government will willingly lend your means to the attainment of the object named.'

I am authorized to say, gentlemen, to those who respond cheerfully to this call, that patronage heretofore extended to them, shall, without doubt, be continued. In the transmitting of your subscription, it is expected that the amount will correspond with the patronage you have received."

This charge was sustained upon the trial by direct evidence of parties who had contributed to the Lincoln fund raised by Col. Crane.

One witness, Archibald P. Cochrane, testified that Col. Crane purchased supplies from their firm on or about the first of November, 1864, and at other times before, which were furnished afterwards; that Col. Crane solicited money from the firm to pay election expenses. Witness produced a circular from Col. Crane, asking for contributions, the genuineness of which the accused admitted. Cochrane further testified that the firm gave \$1,000 in response to this solicitation.

Question by Judge Advocate.—Please state the circumstances of payment.

Answer.—I had recourse to the military railroad department from home, for the purpose of settling my accounts, and I stepped into Col. Crane's office; he told me he was just on the eve of sending a circular to us, he then picked up the circular, signed, addressed, and handed it to me for perusal; at the time he handed it to me he said he had the sanction of the Secretary of War to collect this fund. I told him I would consider upon the matter; the next day he called on me, I responded under the full conviction that it was a proper object, and I did it cheerfully; Col. Crane had no hesitancy in handing me the circular, it was done publicly; there were several parties in the room, and Mr. Crane's witness further testified that he had, at the time, vouchers in his possession to the amount of thirty-four thousand dollars, for which he expected to get the money; and that he received payment in full for all the vouchers in a check for certificates of indebtedness, less the amount the firm contributed.

On his cross-examination Mr. Cochrane said: With regard to the one thousand dollars obtained for election purposes, witness did not know what was done with it; saw Crane put it into an envelope and heard him say it was for Mr. Lincoln.

J. M. Nash, Superintendent of military railroads, being duly sworn, testified that he "contributed one hundred dollars to the election fund."

After the evidence presented just far enough to indicate the conviction of Col. Crane, and to endanger the divulgence of some War Department secrets, it was postponed by order of the Secretary of War.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Horticultural Hall, West Chester, last week. It was largely attended by our citizens, and the lovers of perfumery, but the proceedings were spiritless, and a general tendency to hang over the chief worshippers. Wendell Phillips was the great luminary. On Friday afternoon he addressed the audience and also in the evening. Before he began his evening discourse the negro Pervis begged of him to give them something more cheering than he did in the afternoon. But Mr. Phillips could not do it, he was, if anything, still more gloomy, to the radicals and free lovers of negro equality. Phillips evidently thinks that the great millennium of color has been postponed for years.

M. Phillips delivered mainly, if not word for word, the speech he has been making elsewhere, wherein he announced the south as victorious, and the abolitionists as being whipped.

Years ago when we were blessed with a Union, that was cemented by the affections of the people, when virtue and intelligence, were the stepping stones to position—when honesty and truthfulness marked the course of our public servants—when economy in public expenditures, was demanded by the people—when corruption, bribery, or fraud in office, was punished by law—when taxation was low, and everybody prosperous, happy and content—when negroes worked for their living, and were not out of the public treasury—when a man was recognized as a man and not as a white-washed nigger—when our government was admired at home and respected abroad—when the Constitution, not the whims of the President, was considered the supreme law of the land—when our fathers, the glorious old rebels of '76, administered the affairs of our country, abolitionism was looked upon as a crying sin, and its advocates as traitors, and fools. But now since matters have changed—since the unworthy sons of worthy sires became the administrators of the government—since the African became the peer of the Caucasian—since plunder, and patriotism, and perjury and usurpations statesmanship—since a "national debt" is looked upon as a blessing—since the President became dictator and the people serfs—to be secure from arrests, from fine, imprisonment or death, one must carry a "hardon" in his pocket for being opposed to abolitionism. This is the simple difference,—Bellevue Watchman.

President Johnson and the Admission of Southern Congressmen—Licenses to Trade with Indians—The Pacific Squadron, &c.

It is now pretty clear that the President has at heart the admission of the Southern Congressmen, and will make it a measure of his administration. Those opposing it will be regarded as hostile to the most material points of his policy.

Indian agents are now required, when giving licenses to persons to trade with Indians, to take oath that they are granted without any agreement or understanding with the party licensed, or any person for such party in the behalf of the former, for gain. The rule is very strict, and so worded as to cover every possible case of collusion. Doubtless there is need enough of his stringency.

Commodore John Rogers has been ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron. The Powhatan will be his first flagship; the Monadnock will succeed it.—Balt. Sun.

The Choiera at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamship Atlanta, from London, arrived here last night and has been ordered to the lower quarantine, in consequence of sickness among her passengers. It is rumored on Staten Island that eight deaths occurred on board from cholera during the voyage.

Later.—The steamer Atlanta is from London via West. She has been sent to the lower bay and all communication with her forbidden.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, P. M.—Dr. Burdett, Quarantine Surgeon, reports that there were fifteen deaths by cholera on the steamship Atlanta out of 50 or 60 cases.

A special meeting of the Health Commissioners was held at noon to-day in consequence of the reported presence of cholera. The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a memorial petitioning the General Government for the use of lands at Sandy Hook for a quarantine, reappointed the necessity of a rigid quarantine, and the introduction of the cholera, and that the authorities of New York are without a proper place to establish a quarantine to meet the anticipated emergency. In this dilemma they earnestly request the General Government to grant, for a temporary quarantine ground, so much of the land as may be needed now owned by the government at Sandy Hook the lower bay.

The memorial was adopted, and Drs. Stryker, Andrews and M. W. Jewland, were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and by the matter before the government.

The ship Rhine, from London, has arrived, but has had no cases of cholera aboard.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The latest accounts state that the deaths in Paris from cholera average 300 per day. One of the medical journals of that city says:

In the centre of Paris the patients received in the hospitals do not come from any special quarter. The Hotel Dieu contains the greatest number. The worst days were Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last. On Thursday there was an improvement, and on Friday there was marked tendency to abatement. As to what takes place outside the hospitals, our data are very vague, and in the absence of official figures which are not communicated by the administration, we can only make conjectures. Our suppositions confirm the opinion which we have before expressed, that the present epidemic is not propagated with the fatal explosiveness of 1832 and 1849, but presents a more analogy with the mildity of 1853 '54, which was characterized by the slowness of its attacks.

A letter dated Madrid, Oct. 14, states that the ravages of the cholera there had created a great panic, and thousands were flying from the city. The letter adds:

On Saturday and Sunday last the mortality was very large, amounting to several hundred. The military authorities and charitable associations are very active in taking all possible measures of prevention and cure, and in relieving the distress among the poorer classes.

A PLEA FOR MR. DAVIS.—At seven o'clock yesterday morning a committee left this city for Washington for the purpose of presenting a petition to President JOHNSON, praying the release of Mr. DAVIS, to which petition was attached the signatures of over four thousand of the noble-minded women of Baltimore. The names of the committee who waited on the PRESIDENT were as follows: Mrs. Chapman Coleman, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Mrs. John S. Gittings, Mrs. John Hanson Thomas, Mrs. Allen Dorsey, Mrs. George Brice Hoffman, Mrs. F. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas G. Pitts, Mrs. Alfred Bennett, Miss J. G. Pittman, Mrs. Judith Coleman, Miss Emma R. Harvey.

Mysterious Explosion at a New York Hotel—Two Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—At half-past 11 o'clock this morning an explosion of mysterious character took place in the Wyandott Hotel, 235 Greenwich Street, took place nearly all the glass in the building opposite along the square was broken and nine persons wounded. A short time ago, it appears, a guest of the hotel left this box as security for his bill, and upon returning to the baggage room, in charge of the porter, and this morning smoke was issuing from the box, when it was taken by two men and carried to the sidewalk. Just as they reached the edge of the pavement the explosion occurred, killing the men carrying the box, and doing much damage, as above mentioned. The police have arrested all the persons stopping at the hotel, and the matter is now under investigation. The explosion was very loud, and attracted the attention of persons a mile distant from the locality.

The Georgia State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 2.—Yesterday's proceedings of the State railroad, and with the proceeds to pay the State debt, was tabled. The balance of the day was occupied in discussing the new constitution. To-day, in the morning session, the constitution was again brought up, and in the afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the President for the pardon of Commander Tatnall, and the restoration of his property.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 3.—An ordinance has been passed to pay the members and to declare it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of Georgia soldiers and disabled soldiers, and to ratify the acts of guardians, trustees, &c., during the war. Resolutions were adopted, asking the Provisional Governor to organize the formation of one or more militia companies in each county, under the approval of the President. A resolution was introduced that it was the opinion of the Convention that the time for a general amnesty had arrived.

British Soldiers Under Arrest in Canada For Sympathizing with the Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 3.—The Fenian excitement still continues. Quite a number of private soldiers are under arrest for sympathizing with the Fenians. The city and its approaches are picketed. Many Americans are reported to have fled to the States. Numbers of Orangemen are arriving for the defence of this district. I have positive information that the Canadian brotherhood has a fast-steamer ready for armament.

It is reported that a number of officials of the government are engaged in the conspiracy.

The Fenians at Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald has a special Toronto despatch dated Nov. 4th, as follows: "Six Grand Master of Orangemen Government authorities have been notified declaring that the Fenians are coming and calling the Orangemen to arms."

The Orange organ, the Watchman, has a leader declaring it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the provinces, that there are now 600 men in Toronto, and that several members of the government are fraternizing with the Fenians. It is reported that the Fenians are preparing to sever the provinces from the British connections.

THE WAR AGAINST PARAGUAY—Capture of Boguayan, with 5,000 Prisoners.

BAGUAYAN, Nov. 5.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 23, have been received. The war between the allied powers and Paraguay still continued. The former recently gained an important victory, having captured the town of Uruguayana and 5,000 Paraguayan prisoners, after a siege of six weeks. The prisoners were summarily disposed of by being drafted into the allied army to fight against their own countrymen. The victory caused great rejoicing at Buenos Ayres.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Eczema, and all eruptions of the skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., I will receive a bottle of their Ointment, free of postage, and a part of the United States.

DR. TOMAS VENETIAN LINIMENT Has given the most satisfactory and permanent relief to those who have been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be cured unless this liniment is applied. It is as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 40 cent bottle will cure a sore throat, a cold, a headache, a neuralgia, a toothache, and can be given to the oldest person. Office, 36 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Oct 20-In.

ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—A Druggist said the other day, you have no need to advertise your Porous Plasters, for every one who certainly causes a dozen to be sold, and a dozen sells a gross, and so on. You will not be able to supply the demand soon. But we can supply a thousand yards a day.

AFFECTION OF THE SPINE CURED. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1861. Messrs. THOS. ALLOCK & Co.—Please send me a dozen of your Porous Plasters, for my very superior excellence. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief and was enabled to be enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay \$5 for a single plaster if he could not be had at a lower rate. I am surprised that surgeons do not make use of these perforated plasters, to the exclusion of all others, as their flexibility and adhesiveness are greatly in advance of all other plasters with which I am acquainted; while the perforations peculiar to them rendered them greatly superior to all others in ordinary surgical uses. Knowing the Physicians to be so useful, I have no scruples that they will be known. J. W. JOHNSON, M. D., Principal Agency, Bedford House, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines. Oct. 20-In.

NO RECOGNITION.—The Southern men have given up all expectations of being recognized and it is equally difficult to RECOGNIZE NORTHERNERS whose heads of curly yellow hair, brown, or red hair, have STRIKED THEIR COLORS under the Southern influence of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It is a permanent pigment in their strands black and brown, as a nature might in their hair, and is manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. Oct. 20-In.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS, and Business men generally, will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.